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TWELVE PAGES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899.

BARTER IN BUSINESS.

Undoubtedly there is no absolute nec-
essity for money. Men and business
existed and prospered long before money
came into use and barter still pre-
vails largely everywhere, despite the
general use of money and other means
of exchange. THE VIRGINIAN-PI-
LOT has repeatedly emphasized this.
Of course, too, if A. have a claim on
B. for \$1,000, and C. owe B. \$1,000, A.
may buy goods or land of C. to the sum
of \$1,000 and not only pay him, but
make a settlement all around in full,
without the passing of a single dollar
in money, by a draft on B. in favor of
C. But it is only because B. has had
his \$1,000 in advance and ditto C., that
A. is thus able to forego his \$1,000,—
though he does take its equivalent in
goods or land.

Yet why should the Richmond Times
address us on these topics? Why is it
necessary for the Times to go into a
labored essay on barter, or financial ex-
change, for our benefit, unless it has
discovered a system of banking or ex-
change, by which one can honestly get
something for nothing? The operations
and transactions of a clearing-house
and of the associated banks united un-
der it, or the operations of bankrupt
debtors whose claims on others have
been brought up by a principal debtor
of the bankrupt; neither case presents
the daily exchanges among average
solvent men who must be paid (if cred-
itors), or must pay (if debtors), in cash,
barter, or some equivalent; and no pos-
sible ingenuity in placing men in con-
catenated relations, and no imaginable
process, can evade payment, at some
point, by somebody, in cash, barter,
secured credit, or some equivalent: being
equivalent to cash or better.

It is no doubt true that barter may
be sometimes as good as cash, exchange
or payment. And so of credit, or bar-
ter, or exchange, of credit; but the fact
remains that the vast bulk of human
exchanges, or sales and purchases, even
though they be primarily and apparent-
ly nothing more than the exchanges of
the productions of one country for an-
other, with cash involved only to the
amount of the balance of trade, YET
EVERY DOLLAR OF THE FULL
VALUE OF ALL THE COMMODI-
TIES ON BOTH SIDES HAVE TO BE
ACCOUNTED FOR IN CASH OR ITS
EQUIVALENT. No sophistry—no leger-
demain—no juggling with figures
can avail to hide or avert the fact.

Besides, we are not considering the
great transactions of nations and con-
solidated capital, but the current busi-
ness of men; and however great a
transaction may be in its collective ag-
gregate, and how manipulated by cred-
its, exchanges, drafts, checks, it is in
its distribution to meet demand, use,
consumption, that it must be cashed in
dollars and cents; and if there be an
estimated dollar in the world that has
not got a dollar in good current money
behind it, in gold, silver, or some full
equivalent, it is bogus—a fraud and
swindle. The money exists, or it is a
cheat.

General Shafter, in assuming com-
mand of Alaska, may rest assured that
his reception at Skagway will not be so
warm as it was in rear of his army at
Santiago. The sun shines in Alaska,
some times, but it never draws a blis-
ter.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

It is an encouraging sign that the
campaign in the interest of better high-
ways is opening up in many States, and
in some of these has fallen into the
hands of energetic ladies who are thor-
oughly in earnest in the enterprise. In
several of the States the Legislatures
have taken up the question of better
roads and have passed laws under
which these improvements are carried
on at the joint expense of the State,
county, and the property owners along
the line.

In Illinois a good-road law, practical-
ly a duplicate of the law which has
been found to work advantageously in
New York, was introduced, but the
farmers, in the absence of knowledge
of its merits, embarked on a crusade
against it, with the result that the
country members rallied against it and
it was defeated. Miss Harber, a lady
of pluck and brains, has, with the as-
sistance of a few kindred spirits among
her own sex, inaugurated a movement
for better highways, not only in Illi-
nois, but other States. Under her plan
the State is divided into several dis-
tricts, called "good road districts," each
having a large city as its center, in
which conventions are held to work up
public sentiment in favor of the project.
Stimulated by her appeals business men
are taking up the matter and through
the medium of conventions the impor-
tance of better roads will be impressed
upon the farmers and their consent
and support gained.

This is as it should be, for a matter
of so much importance and one in
which the farmers, who will be the
chief beneficiaries, show so little in-
terest should be directed by those who
are more public spirited. There is noth-
ing in the way of public improvements
that the States of Virginia and North
Carolina need so badly as radical re-
form in the management of their high-
ways. We hope to see the ladies rally
to the support of the few men who
have been and are now persistently
working for better roads. A long pull,
a strong pull and a pull altogether will
secure them. Nothing else will. About
everything else has been tried.

THE CIGARETTE TRUST.

We see it announced in the North
Carolina papers that the good women
of Charlotte, one of the most progres-
sive and prosperous cities of that State,
purpose beginning in the near future
a crusade against cigarette smoking.
The movement will be watched with in-
terest and they will have the prayers
of thousands of people of their own and
others States for success.

It is proposed to invite attention to
the law prohibiting the sale of cigar-
ettes to boys under 18 years of age and
procure its enforcement. It seems that
in North Carolina, as in Virginia, this
particular law is a dead letter. No ef-
fort to enforce it is made, notwith-
standing cigarette smoking, especially
among boys, is admittedly a crying
evil. If the ladies can arouse the au-
thorities to the point of at least mak-
ing an earnest and honest effort to en-
force the law they will have accom-
plished much good.

It is simply alarming to see the large
number of boys addicted to the cigar-
ette smoking habit, which, if persisted
in, means intellectual and moral wreck
and ruin. In this connection the Dan-
ville Farrago says:

"And when the good ladies of Char-
lotte progress far enough with their
work to show that good can be accom-
plished, it is hoped that good women
elsewhere will take up the crusade, for
God knows that the poisonous cigarette
is the one overshadowing evil of this
fair land of our, worse—many times
worse than whiskey with its debauch-
ery, its vice and rage."

"Cigarette claim youth as their vic-
tims—shake reason between them of age
or has had a chance to mature—while
whiskey, which is bad enough, but robs
youth of food and clothing—and leaves
at least the hope that the intellect is
not entrained. Not so with the coffin
nails called cigarettes—they tear from
the guardian's arms the infant child
and debauch and deform and pollute it
while it is yet irresponsible before the
law."

"Look at the wrecks in any town and
any street. The blight is frightful—the
trail of this modern serpent is not to
be mistaken."

CHAINS AND SLAVERY AT HAND.

The subordination of the military to
the civil power is a fixed and funda-
mental law, principle and practice of
our government, especially in time of
peace, and, under this conviction, a
sheriff of Nebraska a few days ago,
dared to take under the custody of his
State two men whom a Federal ser-
geant had under arrest as alleged de-
serters from the U. S. army. The sher-
iff, in his turn, has been arrested and
is to be tried by a Federal Circuit
Judge as a violator of the U. S. Statutes
by taking the two prisoners from the
sergeant under any pretext of State
law or process.

It seems that the Federal army, or
the Federal administration, is deliber-
ately forcing the issue of Federal su-
premacy in the Western States at every
opportunity that arises, or that can be
forced. It has been but a few days
ago that Gen. Merriam, in Idaho, under
some pretext of preserving the peace
at the call of the Governor of the State,
established martial law and absolutely
ordered that all labor unions in Idaho
be dissolved.

These encroachments on the inde-
pendence of the States, and the liberties
of the people, are frequent and flagrant,
and if we do not already have an armed
sentinel at every door, it is only be-
cause the Federal oligarchy of usurpa-

tion and imperialism that now mocks
at the people, the State and State laws
chooses to take its time about it.
Chains and slavery are here.

THE MINERAL FEVER.

The mineral fever is breaking out and
spreading all over Virginia, not only
west of the Blue Ridge, but east of it.
Coal and iron are chiefly sought at the
west and southwest; while gold, copper
and several other products are eager-
ly looked for east and in Northern Vir-
ginia.

Prospecting is rife throughout the
whole gold belt in Central and Pied-
mont Virginia; and prospectors and
agents of outside capital (including
English) are busily examining in some
sections, securing options, sinking
shafts, &c. Let us hope that these in-
dications mean good fortune to our
people. We have had such "flurries"
about our minerals before, with little
net profit to anybody, except to one or
two lucky persons, or small communi-
ties, here and there, for which, how-
ever, we are duly thankful, notwith-
standing the bitter disappointment that
fell upon so many. But the present
mineral boom appears to be serious,
with strong backing; and it is not too
much to hope that soon our mineral de-
velopment will begin, in competent
hands, and with abundant capital, and
bring wealth once more to the surface
in Virginia.

We are rapidly being worse entan-
gled in European quarrels and wars at
Apia, Samoa, than at Manila, although
both will end in destroying that "isola-
tion" which heretofore contributed so
greatly to our peace, prosperity, great-
ness and happiness. But Uncle Sam
must go into "the best society," despite
the warnings of Washington, Jefferson
and all the fathers, and already we be-
gin to see and feel what comes of it.

A state of war exists already at Apia,
with the United States and England to-
gether, on one side, aggressors upon
the Samoans, and Germany alone, on
the other side, but defending the rights
of the Samoans. The parties of the first
part have already committed belliger-
ent and warlike acts; but Germany
holds an attitude of perpetuity and
expectancy, awaiting, perhaps, a ten-
der of alliance and help from Russia.
War of any great magnitude may be
averted; but the spark of a world-wide
conflagration has already been kindled
by the American and English guns fired
at Apia.

As for us, whether we be on the right
side of the quarrel or not, is a small
matter, compared with the folly of
thrusting ourselves into it. We have
already lost our independence and our
chief defence as a nation by involving
ourselves in quarrels that did not con-
cern us.

It is a maxim of Equity, that they
who ask equity, must first do equity,
and there is a similar rule in courtesy—
that they who expect, or exact courtesy,
or complain that it has not been ex-
tended to them, should first extend
courtesy or act courteously. But to
complain of discourtesy, where one has
been steadily acting not only discourte-
ously, but with envy, malice, hate and
all uncharitableness, is not merely in-
solent impudence, but what can only
be partially expressed in the current
slang as "undiluted gall."

For the delight and wonder of the
Filipinos and the rest of the world,
Funston will do his next act by charg-
ing the enemy in a series of double-
quick back somersaults, to conclude
with shooting six flying Filipinos
while standing on his head. An act
that will draw the Filipinos like treacle
does flies, is the Funston Hand-Walk,
in which, while running on his hands,
volunteers will be called for from the
Filipinos to be shot by Funston with
his feet and toes.

Mr. Bryan says he has heard hearsay
to the effect that the silver sentiment
is weakening and will soon "blow
over." And that reminds him (as it
will everybody else henceforth) of a
man living on the open prairie who was
building a stone fence or wall. "It will
blow over," said a neighbor. "Let her
blow then!" he replied; "for this wall
is five feet broad and four feet high,
and if it blows over, its a clear gain of
a foot higher!"

"Funston," said Caesar, "has shown
me where I made a great mistake."
"Where was it?" said Alexander.
"I should have swam the Rubicon,"
replied the shade of Julius—Philadel-
phia North American.

Evidently Julius had not read his
modern biographies, where, in the ab-
sence of his favorite New Foundland
dog, he swims the stormy seas with the
MS. of his "Commentaries" in his last
set of false-teeth.

Bryan has begun an aggressive cam-
paign against "criminal aggression,"
imperial Hannarchy, Algerian rotten-
ness, McKinley Napoleonism (in tin),
Croker masquerades, Belmont "what
is it?" Watterson wind-bags, Judicial
Judases, &c. His shield is gold on one
side and silver on the other; his sword
is that of Justice; and his war-cry:
"God and our Rights! Our Country and
Jefferson! The People for the People!
and the general welfare."

Business is surely becoming stagnat-
ed in the Philippines. It has been a
week since a change in the location of
Aguinaldo's capital was announced.

Nikola Tesla says "Just mention it,"
if there is any new invention or de-
velopment in electricity desired. "What
you don't see, call for."

VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

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DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

- EVERY SUNDAY—
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- EVERY TUESDAY—
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by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TO-DAY.

IX.—CANADA. BY J. ROY PERRY, M. A.

The system of government established
in Canada under the act of 1867, which
confederated the North American pos-
sessions of Great Britain, is that of a
federal union—the first of its kind in the
British empire. There is a central gov-
ernment, which controls all matters es-
sential to the general development and
unity of the whole dominion, and a
number of provincial governments hav-
ing control and management of certain
local matters conveniently falling with-

queen otherwise directs. The chief ex-
ecutive authority is nominally vested in
the queen, in whom also is vested the
chief command of the militia and of all
military and naval forces of the domi-
nion. Her majesty is represented by a
governor-general, appointed by the
British government for a period of five
years, at a salary of \$50,000 per year
by the people of Canada. The gov-
ernor's position must not be misunder-
stood. He is not a viceroy, and pos-
sesses no independent and scarcely any
discretionary power. He is bound
strictly by the terms of his commis-
sion, which are narrow, and can only

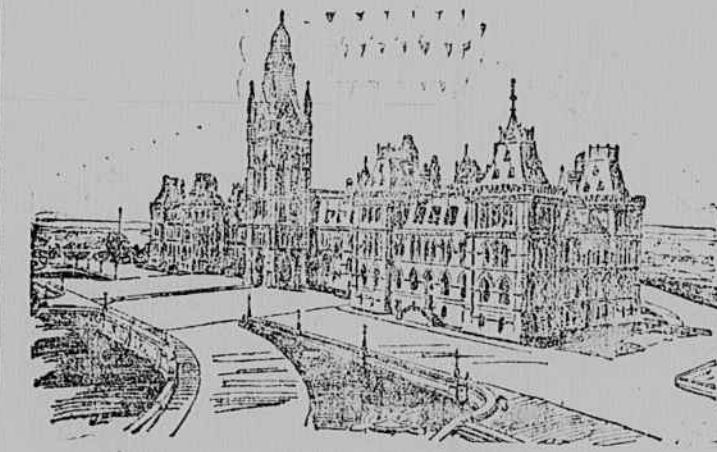


SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA.

in their jurisdiction. Contrary to the
usually accepted idea of the servient
position of a "colony," the dominion in-
dependently exercises the largest possi-
ble rights of legislation on all matters
of importance to the confederation gen-
erally, without interference from Eng-
land. The position of Canada is, in fact,
that of a semi-independent power. It is
true that the governor-general is ap-
parently an official of the English gov-
ernment, but he can only act on the
advice of his Canadian advisers; and, so
far as active government is concerned,
his position is that of a mere spectator.
It is also true that the British crown

exercise such authority as is expressly
entrusted of a council or ministry
known as the privy council of Canada,
and he is not at liberty to be present
at the sittings of this body.

The active ministry or cabinet, as it
is popularly called, consists at present
of eighteen members, each of whom
has charge of some one particular
branch of the administration, such as
finance, customs, militia, public works,
etc. The members of the cabinet must
be members either of the house of com-
mons or the senate. They are chosen as
follows: After a general election the
governor-general summons the ac-



THE CANADIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

has a right to veto acts of the Cana-
dian parliament within two years after
their passage, if it sees fit to do so,
but the exercise of such right is ex-
tremely rare, and has never yet proved
irreversible. Copies of all acts are for-
warded to England, and the imperial
government frequently points out er-
rors, defects, omissions, etc., with a
view to their being remedied, but is a
very different thing from a veto.

The government of Canada may be
best considered under three divisions:
(1) Federal, (2) Provincial, and (3)
Territorial.

1.—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
A. Executive Branch.—The seat of
government is fixed at Ottawa until the

knowledgeable leader of the political
party—liberal or conservative—which
has been successful at the polls. This
leader, known as the premier, then
selects from his own party the men
whom he desires to assist him in the
administration, and in doing so, it
might be added, he generally gives due
consideration to the claims of each
province to be represented in the min-
istry. The cabinet so formed is re-
sponsible to the house of commons, not
only for all expenditure, but also for
its tenure of office; for, should a ma-
jority of the members of the house of
commons censure by vote any act of
the cabinet, the latter body is obliged
to resign. It will be clear, therefore,

that should the people desire a change
of ministry it is only necessary for
them to elect a sufficient number of
members of the opposite party to out-
vote the ministry in the house of com-
mons. Nominally, the governor-gen-
eral, as the acting head of the executive,
summons, dissolves and prorogues par-
liament, and assents to and reserves
bills in the name of the queen, but, as
a matter of fact, in the discharge of
these and all other executive duties he
acts entirely by and with the advice of
his council, even in matters of im-
perial concern affecting Canada. He
consults with his council and submits
their views to the authorities in Eng-
land, where, as a rule, they are accord-
ed to.

B. Legislative Branch.—Following the
British model closely, the parliament
of Canada consists of:

1. The queen, represented by govern-
or-general.
2. An upper house, called the senate.
3. A lower house, styled house of
commons.

The consent of all three bodies is
necessary before any measure can be-
come law.

1. Governor-General—His powers in
the legislature are as limited as in the
executive. He has only a negative
voice as regards legislation, and can
neither originate any measure nor exer-
cise any other independent legislative
power. His international duties are
not great, as the dominion cannot make
war or peace nor conclude treaties (ex-
cepting commercial), and he neither
sends nor receives ambassadors.

2. The Senate—At present consists of
81 members, 24 each from Ontario and
Quebec, 10 each from Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick, 4 each from Prince
Edward Island and Manitoba, 3 from
British Columbia and 2 from the North-
west territories. Senators are elected
honorable, are appointed for life by the
governor-general, upon the recommen-
dation of his council, must possess
property worth \$4,000, be 30 years of age
and reside in the province which they
represent. They are paid \$1,000 per an-
num. Bills can originate in the senate,
excepting money or revenue bills, in
which cases the action of the senate is
confined by usage to their rejection—a
rejection justified only by extraordi-
nary circumstances. The senate is sup-
posed to constitute a wise check on
hasty legislation, but, as a matter of
fact, it has proved of little assistance
in the government of the country, and
at present there is agitation in certain
quarters for its abolition.

3. House of Commons—Consists of 215
members, elected for a five-year term.
Ontario has 92 representatives, Quebec
65, Nova Scotia 20, New Brunswick 14,
Manitoba 5, British Columbia 6, Prince
Edward Island 5, territories 4. The rep-
resentation is arranged after each de-
cennial census, the basis being that
Quebec shall always have 65 members
and each of the other provinces such a
number as will give them the same pro-
portion of representatives to the popu-
lation as the number 65 bears to the
population of Quebec. Members of par-
liament require no property qualifi-
cation. They are paid \$10 per day during
session, with a maximum annual pay-
ment of \$1,000. Their sittings are an-
nual, but may be oftener. They are
elected by ballot, under a franchise
which is manhood suffrage. Debates
and proceedings of parliament may be
carried on either in French or English.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.
The parliament of Canada, above de-
scribed, is by the act of union, 1867, in-
vested with exclusive legislative au-
thority over twenty-eight classes of
subjects, therein expressly stated. These
include the raising of money by taxa-
tion or loan, the census, fisheries, cur-
rency and coinage, weights and mea-
sures, bankruptcy and insolvency, pa-
tents, copyright, Indian tribes, public
debt and property, regulation of trade
and commerce, postal service, militia
and defense, navigation and shipping,
marriage and divorce, criminal law,
etc. The act also enumerates sixteen
classes of subjects, more or less of a
local nature, with which the legisla-
tures of the various provinces may ex-
clusively deal—for example, taxation
for provincial purposes, management of
lands of the provinces, prisons, hospi-
tals, asylums, licenses, municipal in-
stitutions, etc. Again, there are certain
matters which the dominion and local
governments may deal with in com-
mon, among which are public health,
agriculture and immigration. Finally,
the federal government has control over
all matters which are not by the act
exclusively assigned to the legislatures
of the provinces. This is remarkably
different from the distribution of
powers in the United States, where all
powers not delegated by the constitution
to the federal government, nor
prohibited by it to the states, are re-
served to the states, respectively, or to
the people.

2.—PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.
The governments of the seven pro-
vinces are closely modeled after that
of the federal government as to the
composition of the executive and legis-
lature, the principles of responsible gov-
ernment and the rules and procedure of
parliament. All the provinces have the
power to amend their constitutions, ex-
cept as regards the office of lieutenant-
governor. The machinery of the system
of local self-government which obtains
in the provinces is as follows:

1. A lieutenant-governor appointed by
the governor-general in council, hold-
ing office during pleasure, but not re-
movable within five years from appoint-
ment, except for sufficient assigned
causes. He is therefore an officer of
the dominion, as well as the head of the
provincial executive. He appoints his
executive council and is guided by their
advice so long as they retain the con-
fidence of the local legislature. The
lieutenant-governors have the power to
"reserve" also to "veto" a bill when it
comes before them. Their salaries, paid
by the dominion, vary from \$7,000 to
\$10,000.

2. An executive or advisory council
is attached to the legislature, which
council varies in the number of its
members in the several provinces, On-
tario and Quebec having eight each;
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seven
each; Manitoba and British Columbia
five each, and Prince Edward Island
six. The council is headed by a premier
and performs the same functions in re-
gard to provincial matters as does the
federal cabinet in regard to Dominion
affairs.

3. A legislature, in all cases consist-
ing of an elective house with the addi-
tion, in Quebec and Nova Scotia only,
of an upper chamber appointed by the
crown. The legislatures have a duration
of four years (Quebec five unless sooner
dissolved by the lieutenant governor).
They are governed by the constitu-
tional principles which obtain in the
general government at Ottawa.

3.—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.
The Northwest territories—Alberta,
Athabasca, Saskatchewan and Assin-
iboia—were at first under the adminis-
tration of the lieutenant governor of
Manitoba. In 1888 they were given a
lieutenant governor and an elective as-
sembly. In 1896 the federal parliament
provided for the adoption of responsible
government. They have now all the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)